THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 6. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 256.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1854.

DEATH OF THOMAS RITCHIE, ESQ.

The venerable Thomas Ritchie, for almost fifty years connected with the Democratic press of the country, died at Washington City on the 3rd instant.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Both branches of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 4th of August.

☞The Richmond Examiner states that the "Know Nothings" in that city already number two thousand.

☞The anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie was celebrated at Charleston on the 28th ult., by a grand military parade.

☞Extensive coal fields are said to have been recently discovered in the county of Anson, in this State.

☞There are about 17,000 Jews in the United States. Of this entire number, it is said there is not one engaged in agriculture.

The Postmaster General has decided that money lost in the mails cannot be recovered of the government.

During Commodore Perry's visit to Japan, himself and suite were entertained at a feast by the natives. Cooked worms, fried snakes, and a variety of indigestible compounds were served up, of which they were obliged to partake through etiquette. Hereafter a strong stomach may be considered as a high recommendation in our Japanese diplomatists.

The New York Herald, speaking of the extravagance that has characterized the living of many in New York, lately, says that the "reaction has at last come. Real estate is descending from its Pegasus, and one by one the necessaries of life are being reduced in price. Money is becoming daily more dear and more difficult to obtain. Many merchants and stock jobbers, living in large houses and driving fine equipages, are now trembling on the brink of a fearful precipice."

NEW YORK, July 1, 1854.

A fight with bowie knives occurred at the St. Nicholas Hotel to-day between White and Conner, noted Southern sporting men. Conner was killed and White badly wounded.

BALTIMORE, July 3 1854.

The cholera is prevailing to a limited extent in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Baltimore is so far exempt from the scourge.

BUFFALO, June 28, 1854.

A terrible accident occurred this morning at Niagara Falls. A little girl, five years of age, who was playing on the top of the precipice known as the Devil's Hole, approached too near the edge and overbalanced. For an instant she clung to the bushes, but losing her hold before assistance could reach her, fell into the gulf, a distance of 150 feet. She still survives, but her recovery is impossible.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Robert Dale Owen, Lewis Cass, jr., John M Daniel, Henry R. Jackson, Francis Schroeder, Henry Bedinger, August Belmont, J. J. Seibels, John L. O'Sullivan, John W. Dana, James A. Peden, Philo White, Charles James, James S. Green, to be MINISTERS RESIDENT of the United States in the countries in which they are now charges d'affaires of the United States.

FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

William O. Butler, of Kentucky, to be governor.

Thomas B. Cumming, of Iowa, to be secretary.

Fenner Ferguson, of Michigan, to be chief justice of the supreme court.

Edward R. Hardin, of Georgia, to be an associate justice of the supreme court.

James Bradley, of Indiana, to be an associate justice of the supreme court.

Experience Estabrook, of Wisconsin, to be attorney of the United States.

Mark W. Izard, of Arkansas, to be marshal of the United States.

FOR THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania to be governor.

Daniel Woodson, of Virginia, to be secretary.

Madison Brown, of Maryland, to be chief justice of the supreme court.

Sanders W. Johnson, of Ohio, to be an associate justice of the supreme court.

Rush Elmore, of Alabama, to be an associate justice of the supreme court.

Andrew J. Isaacs, of Louisiana, to be attorney of the United States.

J. B. Donalson, of Illinois, to be marshal of the United States.

David A. Starkweather, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Chili, in the place of Samuel Medary, resigned.

The Wheat Crop.

Information has been received from numerous reliable sources with reference to the present appearance of the wheat crop in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and other Western States. So says the Baltimore Price Current, which adds:—

In the southeastern or principal agricultural counties of Pennsylvania, without exception, the wheat is looking remarkably fine and the quantity sown was much larger than usual—as well as can now be judged there will also be a very large yield of oats, and as the farmers of that State are yearly giving more attention to this cereal, there is good reason to believe that the reports of Pennsylvania oats at our market this year will greatly exceed even those of last, when they amounted to over 20fi,000 bushels. The counties west of the mountains, it is stated, will not raise more than their usual crop of wheat, which is only sufficient for their own wants.

Throughout Eastern and Southern Maryland there is excellent promise of a full average crop, and in the Western portions of the State of Virginia the farmers anticipate uncommonly large harvests. Considerable tracts of poor state land have, by the application of Guano, been turned to very profitable account, and, in numerous cases, appear better adapted to wheat than natural good soil—many such tracts have been sown in wheat this season for the first time, and give promise of important accession to the general product.

Both in our own State and Pennsylvania the crops are rank and heavy, and laborers are difficult to obtain at advanced wages.

The accounts from Ohio and Indiana do not so generally concur in the anticipation of more than a full average yield, but the most definite and reliable information shows, on the whole, very flattering prospects—there are accidental complaints, as usual, but the general yield, it is confidently asserted, will be some twenty per cent. greater than that of last year.

The unfavorable rumors of injury to the growing crops, which so often find their way into the papers, are by no means as numerous or alarming as usual—indeed we do not find that serious apprehensions are anywhere entertained either from the fly, rust, or joint worm, except in those few cases already made public, accounts of which are in all probability exaggerated.

It is to be observed that the very high prices which have recently been realized on grain, and more especially on wheat, with strong probabilities of their continuance, on account of the war and consequent short supplies abroad, have induced many who had neglected cereals to resume their cultivation; and these, as well as all others have sown very freely.

The opinion is now almost universal that more land has been put under wheat this season than ever before, and that from present appearances we shall have an unprecedented large wheat harvest—in which cases, comparatively low prices must ensue upon the incoming of the new crop.

A New Orleans paper tells us of a man who has worn out four pair of boots in two months, all in trying to collect the money to pay for them! Really these are "times to try men's *soles*."

'I DON'T believe it is any use to vaccinate for small pox,' said a back woods Kertuckian, 'for I had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of a window and was killed, in less than a week after.'

The nomination of A. Herbemont, of South Carolina, to be consul of the United States for the port of Genoa, in Sardinia, has been confirmed by the Senate.

A GOOD ORDINANCE.—The city council of N. Bedford have passed an ordinance for suppressing "loafing at the street corners." A fine not exceeding $20 is imposed for a violation of it.

There are some deformities which attract no particular attention, but a man born without feet must necessarily be a no-to-rious character.

Yellow fever and cholera are prevailing in Havana, and the former is said to be unusually fatal.

NEW COMET.—A new comet has been discovered. It cannot be seen with the unassisted eye, but viewed through a glass, it is described as "bright and round, with but little coma."

SPONGE VS. BRICKS.—The city papers are warning the juveniles to carry umbrellas over them, or a wet sponge in their hats as a preventive against fatal "sunstroke." Adults might also profit by this last item; which, we imagine, is a very comfortable substitute for the "bricks" now in such universal use!

Queen Victoria is now 35 years old. She has been married 13 years, and has 8 children—4 sons and 4 daughters—all living.

A country girl writing to her friends, says of the Polka, that the dancing does not amount to much, but the hugging is heavenly!

The "Know Nothings" are organizing in San Francisco, and also in some of the interior towns.

It is human to err, but diabolical to persevere in error.

There are some parts of Illinois that are settled, and some that ain't. A friend of ours has just returned from a prospecting tour of a township, which was sold to him last fall.—He says its a fine place, nicely settled—all settled—at least six feet under water.

Happiness is promised not to the learned but to the good.

Drunkenness turns a man out of himself, and leaves a beast in his room.

The Lay of the Wounded Heart.

O chide me not for weeping,
She's still the same to me,
Though she has long been sleeping,
Beneath the willow tree.
That name, so lightly spoken,
Falls sadly on my ear—
Deem not that death hath broken
A spell so strong, so dear.

O, can the quiver e'er sever
The heart's first, earnest flame?
That heart enshrine another,
And still love on the same?
Say not the early perished
As flowers in autumn die;
Say not the form I cherished
Dwells where the ashes lie.

No—oft when tears are flowing,
As tears are flowing now,
And life's chill winds are blowing
Fiercely upon my brow,
That loved one, who before me
Flew to her native sky,
Is bending fondly o'er me,
As in bright days gone by.

How then the curtain hiding
The spirit-world from me!
How oft like shadows gliding,
That cherished form I see!
My God! I thank thee, ever,
That friends so fond and true,
Not e'en the grave can sever,
Or shroud from human view.

Now comes she near and nearer;
Welcome, my spirit bride!
Methinks she should be dearer
Than erst before she died.
What though she has been sleeping,
Long 'neath the willow tree,
Yet chide me not for weeping—
She's still the same to me!

A Furious Elephant at Large.

The large elephant, Hannibal, attached to the Broadway menagerie, which was on exhibition at Pawtucket, on the 3d instant, got loose from his keeper on the way from Pawtucket to Fall River, early yesterday morning. Before starting his keeper made him lift the hinder part of a wagon loaded with 3,500 pounds, for the purpose of getting it into line. It is supposed that this, although not unusual, might have suggested to him the mode of attack which he afterwards made. When about seven miles from Pawtucket he became furious, turned upon his keeper, who had to fly for his life and take refuge in a house, got free, and rushed along the road, destroying every thing in his way. Meeting a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Stafford Short, he thrust his tusk into the horse and lifted horse, wagon and rider into the air.—He mangled the horse terribly and carried him about fifty feet, and threw the dead body into a pond. The wagon was broken to pieces, and Mr. Short considerably hurt. The elephant broke one of his tusks in this encounter. A mile further the elephant, now grown more furious, attacked in the same manner a horse and wagon, with Mr. Thomas W. Peck and his son. He broke the wagon and wounded the horse, which ran away.—Mr. Peck was pretty badly hurt in the hip.

While the keepers were engaged in securing the smaller elephant, which had not, however, manifested any signs of insubordination, the larger one got off from them, and went through Barneyville, when Mr. Mason Barney and another man mounted their horses and kept on his track as near to him as was prudent, giving warning of the danger to the passengers whom they met on the way. The elephant would occasionally turn to look at them, but did not attempt to molest them.

The next man in the path was Mr. Pearce, who was riding with his little son in a one horse wagon. He was coming towards the elephant, and being warned by Mr. Barney, turned around and put the horse to his speed, but the elephant overtook him, and seizing the wagon, threw it into the air, dashing it to pieces, and breaking the collar bone and arm of Mr. Pearce. The horse, disengaged from the wagon, escaped with the fore wheels, and the elephant gave chase for eight miles, but did not catch him. The elephant came back from his unsuccessful pursuit, and took up his march again on the main road, where he next encountered Mr. J. Eddy, with a horse and wagon. He threw up the whole establishment in the same way as before, smashed the wagon, killed the horse, and wounded Mr. Eddy. He threw the horse twenty feet over a fence into the adjoining lot, then broke down the fence, went over and picked up the dead horse and deposited him in the road, where he had first met him. He killed one other horse, and pursued another, who fled to a barn. Once on the route, the keeper being ahead of him, saw him plunge over a wall and make for a house. The keeper got into the house first, hurried the frightened people within to the upper story, and providing himself with an axe, succeeded in driving off the furious beast. The elephant finally exhausted his strength, and laid himself down in the bushes, about two miles from Slade's Ferry. Here he was secured with chains and carried over the Ferry to Fall River. A part of the time he ran at the rate of a mile in three minutes.—*Providence Journal, June 6th.*

To catch Mice.—Place sweetmeats in your mouth on going to bed, and keep your mouth wide open. When you feel the whiskers of the mouse, *bite!*

A PICTURE WINKING.—By the late foreign news we learn that a second miracle is reported at Rome. A picture of the Madonna, in the Church of San Antonia di padova, at Civita Vecchia, has been winking at the worshippers!

Prosperity is the worst enemy men usually have.

Gen. Dockery and his Allies.

Alfred Dockery banded in 1852 with such Abolitionists as Truman Smith and B. F. Wade!

The following circular was issued in 1852 by the National Whig Executive Committee with the view of influencing the election for President and Vice President. We are indebted to a friend for a copy, which we lay before our readers, as follows:

WHIG EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
Washington City, Oct. 21, 1852.

WHIGS OF THE UNION:—The late election in Pennsylvania, although resulting disastrously to our State candidates, has revealed to us the gratifying fact that we *can* carry Pennsylvania in November, and it may now be set down as certain that we shall. Official returns from 51 counties show that 40,713 of the votes given in 1848 were not polled, of which 30,193 were whig. These are more than enough to have given us an overwhelming victory. So far, therefore, from being despondent, we are full of confidence; for we *now* know what our real strength is. We shall have all these votes out in November, and more from the other side. Active efforts are being made for this purpose, and will be continued up to the last hour. We have other grounds for confidence in the vote of Pennsylvania, aside from those above given, which lead us to believe the State is perfectly safe.

Ohio has done nobly—far better than we had dared to anticipate. More than half of last year's disheartening majority has been swept away in the late conflict; and we feel fully assured that, with another effort like the last, and with Scott to "lead the column," all remaining opposition will be scattered like chaff before the whirlwind.

Rely upon it, then, that victory is ours, if we only have the will to win it. Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, N. York, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and California are all with us. Ohio will assuredly be with us, and Pennsylvania will not be omitted in this glorious constellation.

Call upon our friends, therefore, to stand firm—fight hard—and yield nothing.

Let the battle-cry go through the ranks—"To work, Whigs! and have every voter out."

To this labor let every good whig give his earnest, zealous efforts. Let this be done, and done thoroughly; and we may then count with full confidence on a victory worthy of being chronicled with Chippewa! Churubusco! and Chepultepec!

ON, THEN, TO VICTORY!
TRUMAN SMITH,
W. C. DAWSON,
JAMES COOPER,
B. F. WADE,
JNO. L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
THOS. H. HOWE,
WM. T. WARD,
ALEXANDER EVANS,
ALFRED DOCKERY,
SAM. W. PARKER,
National Whig Executive Committee.
FITZ HENRY WARREN, Secretary.

Observe with what confidence these Committee-men at Washington City speak of wheeling whole States into line for Scott and Graham! Pennsylvania had not done well in the Sate elections, but "*we*," they say, "shall have out all these votes in November!"—that is, "*we*," Alfred Dockery, Fitz Henry Warren, Truman Smith, and others, who had kindly undertaken for the time being to manage, direct and control the people of the U. States in voting for a President and Vice President!

And now let us see who were the associates in this electioneering movement of Alfred Dockery. Truman Smith and B. F. Wade, Abolitionists of the worst stamp! On the night of the final passage of the Nebraska bill this man Wade, a Senator from Ohio, said, "To-morrow, I believe there is to be an eclipse of the sun, and I think it perfectly meet and proper that the sun in the heavens and the glory of this republic should both go into obscurity together. Let the bill then pass; it is a proper occasion for so dark and damning a deed." And he closed his speech as follows:

"But, Mr. President, there is some good mixed up with this great evil. Of course all future compromises are at an end. Thank God, I have already given notice of appeal to the people. I will labor to undo all that you have done, and a little more by way of interest, and as indemnity for the past and security for the future. The war must be carried on by the North, with a resolute and uncompromising obstinacy, until things shall be put *in statu quo ante bellum*. Until this shall be done I am an *Abolitionist* at heart while in the slave-cursed atmosphere of this capitol, whatever I may be at home. But here pride and self-respect compel a man either to be a doughface, flunky, or an Abolitionist, and I choose the latter. I glory in the name. I feel that my hatred to slavery justly entitles me to wear it—a name which I never yet denied, and which present, passing events are fast rendering glorious. And now, Mr. President, having said all I wish to say on this occasion, I again protest in the name of the sovereign State of Ohio against the passage of this bill, and again I give notice of appeal to the people themselves. Nor will I fail, with what ability I have, to stimulate them to action until this vile judgment shall stand reversed. In the mean time, consoled by the assurance that if offenses must come, there is woe for those through whom they come."

And this is the man who was one of Gen. Dockery's confederates in 1852! Has Gen. Dockery repudiated and cast him off? Has he declared publicly that he regrets his association with him? No such thing; on the contrary, he declared here, when asked by Mr. Bragg what he would do under the cry of repeal of the Nebraska bill raised by such men as Greely and Wade, that he would "wait and see" what they would do!

And this is the Committee, too, be it remembered, which strove in every conceivable way to carry this State in 1852 against David S. Reid and for Scott and Graham; and which, as the letter of Gen. Edney shows, offered to pay his expenses if he would return home and take the field as an electioneering agent to advance their schemes and designs. —*Raleigh Standard.*

Mr. Clingman and the National Intelligencer.

On the 4th of April last, Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, in a speech on the Nebraska bill, marked by his accustomed research and power, took occasion to refer to the *National Intelligencer* in the following terms. The force and brevity with which the history of the Intelligencer is summed up could not be excelled. It is, in a word, a faithful picture of the career of a journal which, from being an exponent of a great party, has degenerated into the mere mouthpiece of faction and fanaticism:

"The gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. STEPHENS,) I remember, commented upon the course of the National Intelligencer. Now, I think that paper is a faithful exponent of the party I allude to. Its regard for the Missouri Compromise has been assumed only for the present occasion. I remember very well that during the struggle, up to 1850, that paper never came out for this Missouri line, although the South was battling for it for years; nor did it once assert our right to occupy the Territory in common with the people of the North, clear and indisputable as that right was. Its whole weight and influence were covertly but adroitly thrown against us, and on the anti-slavery side. I never attributed this course to any love of liberty on the part of the conductors of that paper. On the contrary, in every struggle between liberty and despotism, it takes the side of despotism; in every contest between the United States and any foreign country, it takes ground against the United States. It would be marvellous if our government were, in fact, always wrong on every issue with a foreign nation. I presume, therefore, that it is because ours is the freest government upon earth that this journal is always found toking sides against it, and for our enemies. As to our internal policy, it is the faithful organ of that party which has labored industriously, as you and I well know, sir, to destroy all the limitations of the federal constitution, and substitute an absolute central government in its stead. These people have taken their opinions mainly from the tory press and the tory party of England; and these opinions happen to be anti-slavery as well as anti-republican. They seem to desire no higher honor than to have the privilege of adopting and defending everything which comes from these sources. If any gentleman will take the trouble to examine some of the British anti-slavery journals, he will see the whole programme of our abolition countrymen laid down there. They praise and defend the British policy in all things. A few years ago, for example, Great Britain voted $100,000,000 to liberate her negroes in Jamaica, and convert them into savages; and since that event, two millions of her white people at home have perished miserably by famine. It is demonstrable, that if that sum had been applied properly at home, every one of these unfortunate Irish—men, women, and children—might have been saved. Even if she would devote the millions which are now expended annually for the benefit of the negroes in Africa, she would save the lives of her own white people. Still, her policy in all things is defended by her allies here.

"Great Britain is a very sagacious power, and not less selfish than sagacious. She knows well that she has more to dread from the United States than any other nation. She knows that our people are contesting with her wherever the sea rolls, and wherever mind comes in contact with mind. But she is too cautious and far-sighted to assail us on a point where we are united. Hence she attacks us upon matters connected with slavery, and straightway you see the abolition party, headed by such leaders as the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. GIDDINGS,] at once arising in her behalf, and making a terrific clamor, throughout the land, and distracting the public mind and diverting it from the real issue. And you see that larger anti-slavery party, of which the Intelligencer is an organ, at once likewise taking sides with her upon all such questions."

The power of the northern enemies of the Union, and their political and pecuniary resources, may be now fully realized when we see how they have been able to direct and control the course of such a paper as the National Intelligencer.

On Tuesday last, two months and a half after Mr. Clingman gave his opinions, in this plain-spoken manner, of the course of the Intelligencer, the latter undertook a sort of reply. As might have been expected, this long lapse of time did not moderate the indignation which Mr. Clingman's criticism had excited; and there was a great deal of coarseness in the answer of that paper, which is itself so anxious to condemn scurrility in others.

An amusing feature in this reply is the attempt at special indignation against Mr. Clingman's repudiation of the Intelligencer, when nearly the entire whig party South had done the same thing! We have seen every whig Senator from the Southern States repudiating it, backed, also, by Mr. Stephens, of the House, and a number of the leading whig papers in the southern cities, all uniting in denouncing the course of the National Intelligencer, and in cutting loose from its influence and its doctrines—to all of which the Intelligencer could frame no reply—not one word; but seemed to content itself with growing warmer for the North, and for the abolitionists North, just as the South grew colder to itself The Intelligencer cannot justify itself by attacking Mr. Clingman's speech, after it is nearly three months old; for, to give effect to its disclaimer, it should have answered the more grave and absolute repudiation of its policy by the "caucus" of whig Senators.—Nor can it break the force of Mr. Clingman's rebuke by saying that he has left the whig party, because there is not now a southern whig party who cannot see, or does not admit, the whig party has been swallowed up by the northern abolitionists, and that no southern man can remain in it, without first parting with all respect for himself, and all regard for the interests of his own people!

Mr. Clingman refers with great effect to the anti-American course of the Intelligencer, when that journal tries to escape his argument by endorsing the allusion of the Hon. John L. Taylor, of Ohio, to the fact that it was true to the country in 1814! In that day, the Intelligencer was the organ of a war administration, and, in part, owed its subsistence to that source. We do not pretend to attribute its course then to the fact that it enjoyed official patronage, because at this day the Intelligencer is a large recipient of Congressional patronage; but it shows the weakness of its cause that it is now compelled to go back FORTY YEARS to justify its persevering and present hostility to the best interests of the country. The most odious traitor of the revolution might now be justified to posterity on this same ground. Original fidelity never can render subsequent treachery a subject of forgiveness or applause.

It is a fact somewhat memorable in the history of American politics, that the modern whig party have repeatedly been compelled to employ other whig papers at Washington whenever they got into a close contest, simply because the above proclivities and identity of the Intelligencer with a foreign enemy made it too heavy a burden for any party to carry. Thus, in 1840, the whigs established the "Madisonian," in 1844, "The True Whig," and in 1848, the "Battery," and subsequently "The Republic." Since then the northern whigs have gone over, body and soul, to the abolitionists, and the Intelligencer has formally made its peace with them, and is in kindred and cordial association with the very men who, in imitation of the British in 1814, now propose to burn the Capitol, and to bury its inmates under its ruins!

We ought to add, as we do add most sincerely, that in this contest our interest is excited on account of the extraordinary position of a journal of commanding influence, at the national capitol, throwing its weight against the constitution, and in favor of the fanatical leaders of the north, who never have contributed, by word or deed, to the interests and welfare of the people, but whose voices and whose hands have always been raised against the sacred guarantees of the States at home, and in favor of the intrigues and machinations of our enemies abroad.—*Washington Union.*

Senator Douglas' handsome house, in the neighborhood of the Capitol at Washington City, was struck by lightning in half a dozen places during the last storm. The fluid tore the plaster from several of the rooms, one of which it entered, broke sundry windows, chandeliers, and did a good deal of mischief. Mr. Douglass, with good humor, says he has been burnt in effigy, hung in effigy, denounced by the clergy, and that he is now struck by lightning. But he adds: "I wasn't at home." And so he thinks, that, surviving all this, Providence is on his side."

The whig-abolition coalition in Connecticut is running into all the crazy extremes political phrenzy usually generates. They heve adopted the most stringent measures to defeat the fulfilment of the provisions of the United States constitution, and are attempting to atone for there long injustice to there colored friends by endeavoring to secure to them the right to vote, and have authorized the speaker of their legislature to invite colored ministers to officiate with white clergymen in opening the sessions with prayer. They will soon legalize intermarriages between whites and blacks, probably, if the latter will consent.—*Boston Post.*

MURRELL'S CAPTURER.—The celebrated Virgil A. Stewart, the capturer and historian of the land pirate John A, Murrell, died recently at his residence in Wharton county, Texas.

If the girls would spend as much time with encyclopædias as they do with milliners they would soon find thier heads as attractive as their hats.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 13, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.

☞We are authorised to announce DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

☞We are authorised and requested to announce Col. Z. B. VANCE as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

☞We are requested to announce JOHN B. WOODFIN, Esq. as a candidate to represent Yancy county in the Lower Branch of the next Legislature.

☞All letters on business connected with this Office must be addressed to
THOS. W. ATKIN.

TICKETS!

Send in your orders early for BRAGG TICKETS. We will send them by mail, free of postage, at $1 per thousand. See that every county and precinct is supplied.

Discussion at Hendersonville.

On Tuesday of last week we had the pleasure of hearing a discussion some five hours in length between Messrs. Coleman and Woodfin, candidates for the State Senate, at Hendersonville. We have elsewhere in this paper noticed the principal points made by these gentlemen.—Mr. Coleman acquitted himself nobly and made a most capital impression on the large and attentive crowd present. His speech will tell against his competitor on the 3d of August.

Washington Influences---Mr. Clingman's Letter, &c.

The Spectator and other Federal presses seem to be very much concerned that Mr. Clingman should have written a letter, in answer to inquiries propounded to him by various gentlemen in and out of the District, giving the reasons of his opposition to Gen. Dockery. We cannot see that Mr. Clingman's course in this respect is at all objectionable. His constituents have a right to *ask* for his opinions upon public men and public measures. It is his duty to express those opinions freely and frankly whenever they are demanded. This is what he has done, and this is all that he has done.

He knows Gen. Dockery well, having served in Congress with him; and he knows him to be as unsafe and unreliable a politician as there is in the State. He knows him to be an ultra federalist and consolidationist—a friend to the doctrine of free negro equality, and so bigoted a partisan that he is unwilling to dissolve his connection with the Anti-Slavery whigs of the North, although they have sworn in their wrath that they will wage war henceforth and forever against us and our institutions.

Because Mr. Clingman has presumed, in the exercise of his right as a freeman, to speak against such a man as Gen. Dockery, the Spectator's aristocratic sensibilities are shocked—its gorge rises, and its delicate stomach is *disgusted* at Mr. C's impudence.

What does the Spectator think of Mr. George E. Badger's *volunteering* his services in this campaign in behalf of Gen. Dockery? The Spectator knows that Mr. Badger has done this. That paper knows that Mr. Badger has written a letter to the Editor of the Fayetteville Argus, *intended to help General Dockery on in this election, and that he wrote that letter without solicitation from any quarter*, and as a voluntary offering of his, from Washington City, in the Dockery cause.

Mr. Badger is the head of the, now, defunct old Raleigh Whig Clique, and that is the reason that his pliant tools in this quarter say nothing of him when he does the very same thing for which they abuse Mr. Clingman. They belong to Mr. Badger, and he therefore is allowed to write from Washington what they shall do. But if Mr. Clingman expresses his opinion, in answer to inquiries made of him upon the subject of the Governor's election, they condemn him. Will the people uphold such hypocrisy and deceit?

MURDERERS IN JAIL.

James Shelton and Tilman Landers, charged with the murder of Drury Norton, in Madison county, in June last, voluntarily came in a few days since and surrendered to the officers of the law, and are now in jail at this place.

The Artful Dodger Caught at Last.

Mr. Woodfin made a very labored effort last week at Hendersonville to exculpate himself from blame in failing to record his vote for the Western extension of the Central Road. We pretend to judge of no man's motives. We judge men by their acts. If his acts as a public servant, make out a bad case against any gentleman, he is responsible for the inferences which other people will draw and not ourselves. One thing, however, is certain about Mr. Woodfin and this railroad vote, as Mr. Coleman told him at Henderson, if he didn't dodge the vote—he cannot dispute the fact that somehow or other *the vote dodged him.* He didn't vote at all upon a proposition of very great importance to his constituents, and the excuse he renders for not voting, we shall proceed to show, places his conduct in a worse light than we were disposed to regard it before he attempted any explanation.

How does he justify himself? Those who heard him at Hendersonville will remember that he said he objected to Hoke's amendment because it designated no point at which the Western extension was to commence, and that Mr. Hoke's purpose and those who acted with him, was to run the road from Charlotte to Jonesborough, by the Watauga Gap route so as to miss this side of the ridge entirely.—This is substantially what his friends here say he stated at the Homony muster.

Now we will prove by the Journal that his first objection *has been started for this canvass* and did not exist at the time he is charged with having dodged the vote on Hoke's amendment. On Senate Journal, page 290—91, it will be seen that when Mr. Hoke's amendment came up, on the 13th of December, that Mr. Lillington moved to amend the first section of the bill by inserting in the fifth line, the words "at or near the town of Salisbury." This amendment of Lillington's would have removed the objection Mr. Woodfin *now* states he had to the bill by *fixing* the point of commencement. It would have *fixed* it just where we in the extreme West want it fixed. How did Mr. Woodfin vote? *He voted against Lillington's amendment so as to leave Hoke's amendment in the shape it was originally*, and so as to have no point *fixed* from which the road should begin. Mr. Woodfin objects NOW to this measure because it contained no starting point, and the Journal shows that he voted with Messrs. Bynum, Caldwell, Hoke and others, *against fixing any point for its commencement.* Is it not ridiculous that any *sane* man should suppose anybody would believe such a contradictory and absurd statement. Mr. Woodfin objects now to Hoke's amendment because it designated no starting point. When the measure was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Lillington proposed to *fix* a starting point, by inserting in the bill "at or near the town of Salisbury," *and Mr. Woodfin voted against it.*

Again, he alleged at Henderson, that Hoke was not acting in good faith—that his purpose was to get a road from Charlotte to Jonesboro'—commonly known as the Watauga route—and that he was hostile to the Swannanoa Gap route, or any other that would bring the road West of the Blue Ridge. We were satisfied when we first heard that Mr. Woodfin had made these excuses at the Homony muster, that he was misrepresenting Mr. Hoke and Mr. Hoke's amendment, in order to screen himself and to get votes. We therefore addressed Mr. Hoke a letter upon this subject, not being able to find a copy of his amendment, and requested him to state the nature of it, as we believed Mr. Woodfin was misrepresenting it and him both. In reply we received the following letter, which we would like for every man who heard Mr. Woodfin's speech at Hendersonville to read.

LINCOLNTON, June 21, 1854.

Marcus Erwin, Esq:

SIR:—Your letter of the 18th was received on yesterday. You say that Mr. Woodfin asserts publicly that the amendment to the Beaufort Railroad bill proposing to extend the Central Road West, was brought forward for the purpose of defeating the Swannanoa route and provided for taking the road up the Watauga route.

I introduced the amendment and did so without consultation with any one, and of course am the person referred to. Mr. Woodfin does me unintentional injustice.

The amendment I introduced was the bill reported by Mr. Avery to the House of Commons, and may be found on page 89, vol. 2, Legislative Documents, which documents are in the possession of the members of the last Legislature.

The only difference between my amendment and Mr. Avery's bill was, that I had struck out the words "at or near Salisbury," and left the starting point blank, that my amendment might be unencumbered by any point being designated, *in which I think Mr. Woodfin joined.*

When I introduced the amendment I explained my views, and stated that I thought the true policy of the State was to carry the road when extended through either the Swannanoa Gap or the Reedy Patch Gap, to the Western part of the State, and that the route taken should dependon the Survey.

It was my impression that Mr. Woodfin fully understood my position on the subject, as I know that Gen. Bynum and Mr. Thomas did. *It was never my intention to extend the road, nor did the bill contemplate extending the road, through the Watauga country.* A proposition was made in the House of Commons to grant a charter for a road from Charlotte to Jonesboro, *but it never reached the Senate and had no connexion with my amendment*, although I favored the grant as asked for.

The way I came to introduce the amendment was this. The people of Catawba had instructed their members to go for an extension of the Central Road from Salisbury to Asheville, and from Goldsborough to Beaufort, and that *the Eastern and Western extension should be linked together* FOR FEAR THAT IF THE EASTERN BILL PASSED THAT THE WESTERN BILL COULD NOT BE PASSED AS A SEPARATE MEASURE.

I hope my brief reply to your letter will explain this thing, and I know that Mr. Woodfin will correct the error into which he has fallen, when the facts are brought to his knowledge.

Very truly yours, &c.,
J. F. HOKE.

What has Mr. Woodfin got to stand on now? This letter of Hoke's contradicts and disproves every single statement Mr. W. has made in reference to this matter. John Hoke's word will be taken as soon as any man's in the State. He is a gentleman of high standing, of unspotted character—a man of honor and of truth.

Has Mr. Woodfin lost his memory? Has he forgotten everything that was done in the last Legislature? Or has he not been misrepresenting the Legislative history of the State in order to deceive the people and sustain himself? We have convicted the gentleman of either a want of memory or a disregard of the truth. He is certainly guilty of one or the other. Either is cause sufficient to keep him at home and send some one in his place, who, if he cannot remember what he does himself, will at all events, not misrepresent what others do.

Mr. Woodfin and Free Suffrage.

It was very amusing to hear Mr. Woodfin's account of his stewardship on this great and interesting question, at Hendersonville last week. He could say nothing for himself, so he turned on us and attempted to convict us of inconsistency by reading a speech we delivered in 1850.

Whether we are a consistent politician is not the issue between Mr. Woodfin and his competitor. Whatever we may have been guilty of,—and we confess we may have done some naughty things while we were under the innocent delusion that Mr. Woodfin was a Free Suffrage man and an Internal Improvement man, and not, as we have since found him to be, nothing but a Nick Woodfin man,—it can in no possible manner justify Mr. Woodfin's misconduct. Let him answer for himself, and he will have a good summer's work of it, without troubling himself for the consistency of other people.

He was, however, great on Free Suffrage—after he had killed it by his vote in the last Legislature, and expected to dupe the people of Henderson by vapid protestations of his being for a measure which he had exerted all his efforts to defeat.

We charge him, that upon this subject he has grossly violated the most solemn pledges publicly made to the people two years ago.—He promised the people over and over again that he would vote for free suffrage by legislative enactment, provided he could not get a Convention. Did not this promise bind him to *try* to get a Convention? Did he do so? No. We defy him to put his finger on any attempt made by him in the last Assembly to introduce such a bill. No such bill was ever introduced in the Senate, and the only Convention bill upon which a vote was taken in the House (House Journal, page 502) only got 25 votes, a little over one sixth of the members of the House, when the Constitution requires a two thirds vote to pass such a bill. Was not all this enough to satisfy Mr. Woodfin that a Convention could not be had? And was it not his duty, therefore, to vote for Free Suffrage, as he had promised the people he would do in case there was no prospect for a Convention? Did he do it?—NO. On page 207, Senate Journal, his name may be found recorded against Free Suffrage. On page 208 his name may be again found recorded against Free Suffrage, and on page 230 for the third time, and when Free Suffrage only wanted *one vote to have become a law Mr. Woodfin voted against it.* How dare he, with this record staring him in the face, pretend that he has not *violated* his pledges and misrepresented his constituents.

Proper Talk.

It is a subject of street conversation in this place that the editor of the Spectator is denouncing Mr. Clingman publicly as a liar, on account of his recent letter against Gen. Dockery.

Let the people remember that this editor is the mouthpiece of Dockery and Woodfin. These gentlemen no doubt harbor the same sentiments in their hearts, which the editor of the Spectator publicly expresses of Mr. Clingman.

THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

This excellent paper has been enlarged and is now printed on new materials throughout. We are glad to hear that its prosperity is on the increase. It is a capital paper As we have heretofore had occasion to remark, no city in the Union can boast an abler press than Charleston.

THE LADIES ENTERTAINMENT

On Tuesday evening was a brilliant affair. A large company was present, and everything passed off pleasantly. We have not understood what amount of funds were realised.

A child only ten years of age, has been sent to jail in Ithica, New York, for stealing strawberries.

The "News" and Mr. Woodfin.

This gentleman complains that we assailed him while he was out of the District and before he became a candidate. We did no such thing. The week Mr. Woodfin left here for the West, the Spectator, which has been singing his praises ever since, announced him a candidate in an article containing a fulsome eulogy on his career as a public man, and wound up with the very refreshing and original supposition that Mr. W. would have "no organized opposition." Passing through Greeneville, S. C., Mr. Woodfin attracted the attention of the editor of the Patriot at that place, who made the astounding discovery that his "head and face were very much like Mr. Calhoun's," and that therefore he was a marvellously proper man to represent this Senatorial District. Finding that Mr. Woodfin had secured the valuable services of Mr. Hyman to sound his praises in one paper *in* his District, *and had also got another paper out of the District*, IN SOUTH CAROLINA, *to advocate his election*, we thought it but just that the people should hear the other side of the case; and so, just a week or two before Mr. Woofin returned to the District where it was his business to remain after he became a candidate, we took up the cudgels against him.

We are a freeman. We have our objections to Mr. Woodfin—objections founded, in our judgement, in truth and reason, and we shall continue to urge them, respectfully and courteously, as we have thus far done, and Mr. Woodfin has no right to complain, unless he feels, as we have no doubt he does, GUILTY OF THE CHARGES WE HAVE PREFERRED AGAINST HIM. If we fail to sustain our charges, let the people support Mr. Woodfin. If we sustain those charges, as we have already done, and shall continue to do, it is the duty of the people, in our humble opinion, to vote against Mr. Woodfin, and send some one in his place, who will neither violate his own pledges nor misrepresent their will. Let the people determine calmly and dispassionately. We shall be satisfied with their verdict whatever it may be.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

Mr. Woodfin asserted at Hendersonville that Mr. Clingman stood no chance in the last Assembly to be elected U. S. Senator, and pretended in this manner to excuse his vote against him. Col. Baxter, who was present, and seemed anxious to back Mr. Woodfin in anything he might say against Mr. Clingman, got up and VOLUNTEERED HIS TESTIMONY TO THE SAME EFFECT, interrupting Mr. Coleman to do so, and cited him for further authority on this point to Col. Lowry and Col. Fagg. Now we do not question the veracity of these gentlemen as *to their impressions.* But what we mean to say is, that inasmuch as they all voted for Gen. Saunders, and did not vote for Mr. Clingman, and were anxious to defeat him, *they are not the best witnesses* to prove the state of his prospects in the last Legislature. It was a novel and refreshing sight to see Mr. Woodfin calling on Mr. Clingman's avowed enemies to prove that Mr. C. had no chance to be elected U. S. Senator. They satisfied themselves no doubt, but the people we think will not agree with them. Col. Baxter being Speaker did not vote, of course, but every body knows that he is personally and politically a bitter enemy of Mr. Clingman.

Mr. Woodfin and the Basis.

Mr. Woodfin made last week a long speech against the present Basis of representation and attempted to convict us of inconsistency on this point. We put the question to the gentleman whether he would support Gen. Dockery *who is dead against any change in the present basis.* If Mr. W. answered, he did it so indistinctly and so faintly that nobody heard him. Mr. Woodfin is advocating a convention TO CHANGE THE BASIS, and his candidate Gen. Dockery, is advocating a convention which, by the express words of the Whig resolution, SHALL BE PROHIBITED FROM CHANGING THE BASIS. What a wonderful unanimity and agreement exists between the candidate for the Senate, and the candidate for Governor! ONE IS FOR A CHANGE OF BASIS THE OTHER VIOLENTLY OPPOSED TO IT. Their differences ought to be reconciled or somebody will read Mr. Woodfin out of the whig ranks as a rebel and traitor against Dockery and A LIMITED CONVENTION.

Have the people forgotten that three years ago Mr. Woodfin and others put forth the Western Address urging the people to call a Convention to change the basis. That at various meetings in Henderson, Buncombe, and other counties, he proclaimed by speech and resolution, in the summer of 1851, that HE WOULD SUPPORT NO MAN FOR GOVERNOR WHO OPPOSED AN UNRESTRICTED CONVENTION TO CHANGE THE BASIS?

Have the people forgotten that he *did* support Mr. Kerr who was against a change in the basis?

Do they not know that he is now for Gen. Dockery who is against an unrestricted Convention and against a change in the basis?—What a pink of consistency he is to lecture other people! First cast out the beam out of thine own eye, friend Nicholas, before you trouble the mote in your neighbor's.

A recent advertisement in a London paper (appeared anonymously, but attributed to the *Times*,) offers a reward of $5,000 for a material which shall be found so cheap and serviceable as to supplant rags in the manufacture of paper.

What a Good Whig.

Mr. Woodfin attempts to excuse himself for voting against Mr. Clingman for the United States Senate on the ground that Mr. Clingman is not a good enough Whig to secure his support.

We are informed, from the Journals, that he insists so strongly on rigid Whiggery as a qualification for office, that he voted in the last Assembly again and again for Gen. Saunders—a staunch Democrat—for Senator in preference to Mr. Clingman and induced Messrs Fagg and Lowry, the Commoners for this county to do the same thing. Aint he a good Whig?

He also voted for Col. Love, of Haywood, a strong Democrat, for Treasurer; (and by the by, Col. Love voted for him for U. S. Senator, which *may* account for the milk in the cocoa nut.) Wasn't that a good Whig vote?

Further, we are informed that when, two years ago, Mr. Woodfin received the news from Haywood of Mr. Love's election over Mr. Keener, a strong Whig—but unfortunately a Clingman man, poor fellow! Mr. Woodfin was so much transported with joy at this Democratic triumph, that he threw his hat into the air and cut all sorts of fantastic tricks before high heaven to express his gratification at the result. That was whiggery for you with a vengeance, wasn't it? Couldn't vote for Mr. Clingman because he was not a good enough Whig, but voted for Gen. Sannders the leader of the Democratic party, and danced with exultant joy at the news of Mr. Keener's defeat by Love, a democrat, *because Keener was a whig and a Clingman man.* When we want a model for a good Whig we will take a plaster cast of Mr. Woodfin.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT CINCINNATI.—*Two persons killed by an infernal Machine*—A despatch dated at Cincinnati on Monday last gives the following particulars of another of those fiendish acts which have become so frequent within the last few years:

Last evening a box was sent to the Marine Hospital, corner of Longwoth-street and Western row, and deposited in the room of the steward, J. H. Allison. About ten o'clock, the steward and his wife alone in the room, opened the box, when it exploded with terrific force, mangling the bodies of both in a horrible manner. Mrs. Allison had both her arms blown off and her skull fractured, while Mr. A. dreadfully mangled. The furniture, windows, ceiling of the room, &c., were shattered to atoms. The indications, are that the box contained a bomb shell of about six inches in diameter. No clue has yet been discovered as to the perpetrator of this hellish act.

The Allisons are both dead. Mr. A. made a statement before his death, which, with the information obtained to-day, will probably lead to the detection of the guilty parties. It is said that a fellow named Conwell committed a murder some time since, and that Allison was acquainted with the facts—consequently, it is supposed that Conwell desired to take Allison's life. The description given by the latter of Conwell answers that given by the boy who delivered the box, of the person from he received it.

[From the Charleston Standard.]

Ratification of the Gadsden Treaty—A Great Work Accomplished.

The announcement that both branches of Congress adopted the bill appropriating ten millions of dollars to enable the Government to fulfil the stipulations of the Gadsden treaty with Mexico, is extremely gratifying, notwithstanding that such course was looked upon as a fixed fact from the first. The ratifications were to be exchanged yesterday, and the only fear was that Col. Benton's inveterate hostility to the measure might possibly lead to debate, and thus delay action upon the bill until too late a period to be of service. Fortunately, such was not the case.—The members of the House paid respectful attention to the question of privilege raised by the veteran representative from Missouri, although he made out a far from strong or even plausible case. His argument that the Executive had encroached upon the privileges of the House in negotiating this treaty, was based upon the resolutions adopted by the same body in 1796, after the promulgation of the Jay treaty with Great Britain, made by President Washington and ratified by the Senate. Col. Benton seems to have labored under the impression that a bargain had been made requiring an appropriation of money, and as the Constitution provides that all measures making appropriations must originate in the House, this treaty ought to have undergone the supervision of that body. He does not appear to have taken into consideration the fact that the treaty was not and could not be completed without the direct sanction of the House, through the passage of the appropriation bill requisite to carry it into effect. The sense of the House with regard to the merits of this treaty was directly consulted through the medium of this bill, which originated in that branch of the Legislative Department—the members were thus perfectly free to ratify or reject it as the majority of them might feel disposed. Under these circumstances the speaker had no other recourse than to overrule Col. B.'s question of privilege, and it is pleasing to observe that, notwithstanding the discordant manifestations of sectionalism, this policy on the part of the speaker was sustained by the great majority of the members present. The bill passed the House on Wednesday by a vote of one hundred and three to sixty-three, and on the next day was concurred in by the Senate by the overwhelming majority of thirty-four to six. The ratifications were no doubt exchanged between our administration and the Mexican Legation yesterday, and thus one of the most important diplomatic achievements of the year has been consummated. In order that our readers may the more readily comprehend what we gain by this treaty, we subjoin an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, in the House on Tuesday. He said—

"The provisions of the treaty are so explicit that every member can easily comprehend it. The first possession secured to us by the treaty is twenty million acres of land, which is not of so much importance for its intrinsic value as that it secures to us, what we supposed was secured by a former treaty—that is, the right for a Southern route for a railroad to our Pacific possessions. This treaty releases us from the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, which gave rise to a long-continued and able debate in the Senate, and has been productive of nothing but agitation, uncertainty and doubt ever since.

The eleventh provision stipulates that the United States shall restrain the Indians from all incursions of Mexican territory, and further, that in the event of being unable to do so, the United States will punish the Indians and exact compensation and justice to the Mexicans for damage done. There have been two constructions put upon the article from the day of its ratification till now. We stipulated nothing more than that, if these Indians should make incursions on Mexican soil, the United States by armed force shall punish the Indians and make exactions of them to the same amount that we would exact for ourselves under similar circumstances. But this is not the construction of the Mexican government, which holds us responsible for such damage, and says we must make compensation out of the National Treasury.—It is known that the Mexican Government has already presented claims to the amount of $16,000,000, and it is said President Fillmore was willing to pay $6,000,000 and thus settle the question. If he was mistaken then he had been misinformed. It is rumored that Mexico had preferred claims for $40,000,000 owing to the non-fulfilment of the Guadaoulpe Hidalgo Treaty.

But according to this view, she has no just claim. By this treaty, we settle forever (at least it is hoped) this harrassing question of boundary. This Treaty would close all debatable questions. Mr. Trist under President Polk, offered fifteen millions for the right of way for a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. We now get more than this for ten millions."

From the New Haven Register.

Nullification in Connecticut.

Abolitionism, which sets astride the shoulders of the whig party of the State like "the old man of the sea," is not content with the disgraceful act which has already passed the legislature, prohibiting the use of the court houses and jails of the States, in the execution of the fugitive slave act, and disqualifying the marshals and commissioners of the United States from holding any office under the State, (strange to say, the majority did hesitate at adopting a proposition of John Boyd, of "give us your hand" memory, to raze to the ground *any* building which should be used by the United States for such purpose) but it is now driving its subservient ally to pass another act, which will be an actual nullification by the State of Connecticut of the laws of the United States. This proposed act provides, in substance, that *every* claim for a fugitive slave in this State, shall be deemed *prima facie* false and malicious; then abrogates certain rules of evidence, and provides others which will render it impossible for that presumption to be overthrown; and then imposes a penalty of $5,000 upon every one who shall prosecute or be a witness in support of any such claim. It also punishes any one (the United States marshal, of course,) with imprisonment in the State prison who shall hinder a sheriff of the State in arresting, for any purpose, a fugitive slave taken under the acts of Congress.

To the shame of the senate of Connecticut, this bill was introduced with the avowal that its object was to nullify the operation of the laws of the United States in Connecticut; and the Hon. Mr. Sanford, a gentleman, we understand, of some character in this vicinity as a lawyer, but who, unfortunately, is in training as a coalition candidate for the bench of the supreme court of this State, thought that the mover deserved much credit for its introduction, as, in his judgment, the supreme court "would decide it to be entirely constitutional." "It is against my principle to strike thee," said the conscientious Quaker, "so I will let this billet of wood fall upon thy head."—There might be treason in this work were there not so little courage.

When South Carolina—"the Harry Hotspur of the South"—arrayed herself against the general government, "within the constitution," there was an earnestness and daring in her action which dignified the step, and made it worthy of the wrath of Andrew Jackson.—But there is a pettifogging cunning here—a sneaking cuteness—which only deserves the contempt and ridicule of those whom it was intended to annoy. Why do not these gentry walk boldly up to their work? Why this straining over the letter of the Constitution, while their dagger is already at its heart? Is this the teaching of their "higher law," to stab with an embrace, "art thou well, my brother?"

But there is a folly in this thing equal to its shame. In their eagerness to grind off the noses of their neighbors, it doesn't seem to have come within the comprehension of these sapient legislators that their own faces may perchance be put to the same grindstone.—Suppose the slaveholding States determine to retaliate this law upon the citizens of Connecticut—we can name a half dozen of those States, from each of which there is an annual indebtedness to the citizens of Connecticut of thousands upon thousands of dollars; the ledgers of our merchants and manufacturers in this city alone, will, at any time, show a balance against the slaveholders of hundreds of thousands—now, suppose these States enact that so long as this proposed nullifying law shall remain on the statute book of Connecticut, every claim which shall be prosecuted in their courts by a citizen of Connecticut against their citizens shall be deemed *prima facie* false and malicious—that no depositions or records shall be received to support it—and that every person who prosecutes such a false claim, or who testifies on its behalf, shall be subject to a penalty of $5,000; they may go no further—they may leave to us the free use of their court and jails—they may not degrade their judges, and sheriffs, and marshalls, who may, in the performance of their own duty, take part in such suits; but would not the tables be turned to our complete satisfaction? And they may accompany what they do with pœans to the constitution. Nor could the citizens of Connecticut with any face invoke that Constitution to their protection; and if they did, could they complain if they were turned over to that "higher law," enjoining them "to do to others as they would be done by?" In this there is matter for calm

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

men to think upon. We may laugh at this proposed action of our Legislature as we would laugh at the petulance of a school-boy, or the vagaries of a one-idea; but, at the same time, there is ground for serious alarm when we reflect that it will go forth as the act of the State. It is idle to talk of constitutions and "the Union" when such legislation is rampant. If the State of Connecticut is serious in this matter—if her people are ready to adopt and justify the acts of these madcaps—it would be better, more honorable, more worthy of her sovereign character, if they should at once swing the ship from her moorings, and cut loose from a Union to which their allegiance will have become a mockery, and their acts an ill-concealed treason.

HORSE THIEF TAKEN.—On wednesday night of last week, a Mr. Ricks, residing near Rockymount, Edgecombe county, had two very fine horses stolen from his premises and on Thursday sent an agent up the railroad to Weldon, and thence to Raleigh with advertizements containing descriptions of horses and the supposed thief. This agent left one of the advertisements at Ridgeway as the cars passed on and while the Agent at that place, Mr. James L. Ducke, was reading it, behold, the thief came up, riding one of the horses and leading the other. The description was so accurate that there could be no mistake in the man or horses and they were consequently taken into custody, The man gives his name as Hupp and says he is from Claiborne county Tennessee. He has a partner, who, he says was to meet him in Boydton on Friday morning. Hupp has been taken to Edgecombe and lodged in jail.

It is quite probable that there are several belonging to the gang, and that they are engaged extensively in horse stealing, counterfeiting and similar labor saving pursuits.—The Milton (N. C.) papers cautioned the public, sometime since, against persons who had been passing counterfeit money in that section. It is probable this Hupp belongs to that party as he had papers about him when taken, calculated to fasten the suspicion of counterfeiting on him.

Warrenton News.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States of America.

[Public, No. 25.]

AN ACT Regulating the Pay of Deputy Post-masters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in place of the compensation now allowed deputy postmasters, the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to allow them commissions at the following rates on the postage collected at their respective offices in each quarter of the year, and in due proportion for any period less than a quater, viz:

On any sum not exceeding one hundren dollars, sixty per cent; but any postmaster at whose office the mail is to arrive regularly between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning may be allowed seventy per cent. on the first hundred dollars:

On any sum over and above one hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, fifty per cent:

On any sum over and above four hundred dollars, but not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, forty per cent:

And on all sums over twenty-four hundred dollars, fifteen per cent:

On the amount of postage on letters and packages received at a distributing office for distribution, twelve and one-half per cent commission may be allowed:

Every postmaster whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars in one quarter, shall be allowed one cent on every free letter delivered out of his office, except such as are for the postmaster himself. But the special allowance now made by law, to the postmasters at New Orleans and Washington city, shall not otherwise be either increased or diminished:

Each postmaster who shall be required to keep a register, of the arrivel and departure of the mails, shall be allowed ten cents for each monthly return which he makes to the Postmaster General:

Each postmaster may be allowed two mills for the delivery from his office to a subscriber of each newspaper not chargable with postage: Provided, That to any postmaster of a distributing office at which the commissions, allowances and emoluments, since the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, have been insufficient to defray the actual and necessary expenses and afford the postmaster the annual compensation derived from commissions at the office before said thirty-first of March, the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, allow quarterly from the date aforesaid, out of the postages collected at any such office, an amount sufficient to supply such deficiency: Provided further, That to any postmaster of a separating office whose commissions, allowances and emoluments may be found insufficient to provide the extra labor necessary to a prompt and efficient performance of the duties of separating and despatching the mails passing through his office, the Postmaster General may make such quarterly allowance, out of the postages collected at such office, as he may deem sufficient to compensate such extra labor: Provided further, That the commissions and allowances authorized by this act shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office department;" And provided further, That the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, dispose of any quarterly returns of mails sent or received, which were made up previous to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, preserving the accounts current, and all vouchers accompanying such accounts, and use such portion of the preeceeds thereof as may be necessary to defray the cost of separating and disposing of the same. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after its passage.

Approved, June 22, 1854.

[Public Act, No, 26.]

AN ACT to authorize the selection of school districts in lieu of the sixteenth section within the twelve miles square reservation, State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the school commissioners of townships five and six south, range two east, and townships five and six south, range three east, Huntsville district, Alabama, be and the same are hereby, authorized to select, respectively, by legal subdivisions, from any of the surveyed public lands, the quantity, as near as may be, contained in the sixteenth sections of said townships, within the twelve miles square reservation; which selections, upon being approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be holden by the same tenure, and upon the same terms, for the support of shools in such townships as the sections numbered sixteen, within the said reservation, would have been, had not treaty stipulation made other disposition thereof.

Approved 22d June, 1854.

[Public, No. 27.]

AN ACT confirming certain land claims in Louisiana, in the Bastrop grant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the UnitedStates of America in Congress assembled, That such of the claims entered in the report dated thirtieth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, of the register and receiver at Monroe, Louisiana as in their opinion ought to be confirmed, according to the principles recognised in the act of Congress of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-one, pursuant to which the said report was made, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed for the extent and under the limitations referred to in the opinions of the said officers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the confirmation by this act shall only operate as a relinquishment on the part of the United States, and shall not affect the right of adverse claimants to the same lands, nor prevent a judicial decision in regard to the same; and upon the rendition to the General Land Office of a proper plat of survey, duly approved by the surveyor general, for any confirmation by this act, the Commissioner shall cause a patent to be issued, if satisfied that the same is confirmed and surveyed according to the true intent of this act: *Provided*, That if in any case a claim confirmed by this act was not actually located prior to the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty one, no location of the same shall be made to the prejudice of any actual settler, but such floating claim may be located on any public lands in the Ouachita district, to which there may be no existing pre-emption or other valid claim, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the Genral Land Office.

Approved 29 June, 1854.

Appointments.

Hendersonville,	Friday,	21st July,	
Asheville,	Saturday	22	"
Burnesville,	Monday	24	"
Dr. Yancy's on Ivy	Tuesday	25	"
Jewell Hill,	Wedn'sday	26	"
Waynesville,	Friday	28	"
Webster,	Saturday	29	"
Franklin,	Monday	31	"
Murphy,	Wedn'sday	2	Aug.

We publish above a list of Gen. Dockery's appointments which we could only procure just about the time we were going to press. These appointments were sent to the Spectator office, and we think, FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PEOPLE, if not as an act of courtesy to us as an editor, they should have been furnished to us.

A proposition was made to us at Henderson court to make *joint* appointments for Mr. Bragg and Gen. Dockery. We agreed to do so and proposed a route for the candidates pretty much the same as that decided on by Gen. Dockery. His friends however wanted to have the matter all their own way, and would not agree to our proposition because it would have allowed Mr. Bragg to go to Cleveland. We told them then to fix the matter for themselves—that Mr. Bragg would meet Gen. Dockery as long as he had life enough in his body to travel. Mr. Bragg will be with Gen. Dockery and we want everybody to come to hear them.

Buncombe county will do well for Bragg, and the Western counties generally will give him a vote a long ways ahead of Reid's vote two years ago. Bragg, Free Suffrage and victory! Under this flag we will conquer.

BLACK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THERMOMETER RANGES FROM 56 TO 70, AND BLANKETS NECESSARY AT NIGHT IN THE HOTTEST OF SUMMER.

MRS. GARENFLO informs her friends and the public, that she has made arrangements with Mr. Wm. Patton, of Charleston—the owner of this property, to open the

Black Mountain House,

on Thursday 13th July, 1854, and will do the best she can to make visiters and boarders comfortable The house is on the top of the mountain, and 1 1-2 to two miles from the highest peaks, which are 261 feet higher than Mount Washington—the highest of the White Mountains in New Hampshire—and consequently the highest mountain in the United States East of the Mississippi.

This mountain is 20 miles N. E. of Asheville, N. C. The road to it winds up the Swannanoa river—of which the Spring at the House is the head source. There are several good farm Houses for accommodation, on the Road and near the base of the mountain; and at the foot, particularly, MR. JESSE STAPP has put up new buildings, and prepared to accommodate a large number of visiters. Mountain Trout fishing, bear, deer, and other hunting can be enjoyed here in season. Carriages can go safely as far as Mr. S app's at the foot of the mountain, where guides and saddle horses can be procured, for the 4 miles to the Mountain House, and the 1 1-2 to 2 miles to the main peaks. The excursion can be made in three days from Asheville. A regular hack will leave Asheville on Tuesday at 8 o'clock A. M., and returning leave Stapp's on Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Prices on the mountain, 50 cts each for supper and Breakfast; $1 for dinner, 35 to 37 1-2 cts, for double or single beds; $2 per day or $10 a week for board; Horse feed 50c and all night $1. These rates are about double what is charged in th settlement. Those who ascend the mountain will learn the necessity for the increased charges.

Mrs. Garenflo refers to Mr. Molyneux, Mr. D. Blake and Mr. A. Robertson for her ability as a housekeeper.

July 13 1853.

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly twice a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers When the demand requires it, they will kill three times a week.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.

Asheville, July 13, 1854.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

☞ During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. McLane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANES CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Sold by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

DAGUERREOTYPES,

On an Improved and Greatly Enlarged Scale.

L. W. KEEN,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he has taken rooms in the very commodious Temperance Hall, and offers to all an opportunity of securing DAUERREOTYPES several times larger than was ever taken in the place. He flatters himself that his well known reputation as an Artist, precludes the necessity of a long advertisement,—EIGHT YEARS constant devotion to this most wonderful and fascinating Art, with an **Apparatus** of personal selection, in the city of New York, warrants him in saying satisfaction will be given to all who may call upon him for LIKENESSES. He has on hand a great variety of cases—some VERY fine. A few magnificent Rosewood Gilt Frames, with the much admired gold chased Mats, 16 by 18 inches. Also, other smaller frames very handsome. Likenesses set in Lockets, Pins, Bracelets, &c. "Good Likenesses and fair prices" is his motto. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of securing Likenesses of themselves and friends would do well to call soon.

June 29,—tf.

L O S T .

IN THE VICINITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS, A

File of Bills,

enclosed in a LETTER FILE, in favor of Gower & Singleton, against various persons in Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee. Any person finding the above, and leaving it with J. D. Boyd, at the Eagle Hotel, Asheville, will be amply rewarded by the subscriber.

D. N. GOWER.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of **Wheat,**

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION OF THE ASHEVILLE "MALE ACADEMY," will begin on Tuesday 1st of August.

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, and no pains will be spared by the principal, to make it a School worthy the patronage of those having sons to educate.

In point of morality and intelligence, Asheville possesses superior advantages, being free from all the vices and temptations incident to most villages and towns.

Pupils will be prepared for College or the practical business of life. The government of the School will be mild but firm, blending as far as possible, strict discipline with that degree of gentlemanly intercourse so essential to a well ordered school.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 Months.

Reading, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, &c.,	$6 50
The above with Geography,	8,00
" " " E. Grammar,	10,50
Natural Science, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigenometry. Mensuration and Surveying	15,00
Latin, Greek, and French,	15,00

A contingent fee of 75 cts will be charged each pupil. It is very desirable that pupils be present at the beginning of the Session. No pupil will be retained in the School who is irregular in his attendance

Board can be obtained either in the village or in the subscriber's family, a short distance from the village.

For further particulars address the undersigned.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

June 24th. 1854.—8w.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post office at Asheville, N. C. on 1st July, 1854,

Banner, L. B.	Henderson, William
Brevard,	Hamilton, Sarah Miss
Blackwell, E. W.	Hill, Wm, Sec.
Bivings, E.	Ingle, Levy or Jackson
Buckner, John	Jones, Steven
Birdsey, E.	Johnson, W. N.
Burr, Dr. Ven	Jordin, J. F.
Brank C. B.	Jarrett, J. C.
Brookshire, Larkin	Jones, James Rev.
Birers & Bower,	Keeh, W. P.
Bailey, John	Knell, J. C.
Brown, W. H.	Ledford, C. M.
Barclay, E. S.	Lowe, G. A.
Bach, Crouna	Laboard, Martha Mrs.
Bentley, Wm.	Miller. J. G.
Boon, M. L. 2	McKesson, Daniel
Corall, John	McDowell James Mrs.
Cooke, W. E.	Miller, G. W.
Clark, Henry 2	Miller, P.
Calloway,	Nemey, M. L.
Copps, J.	Nemalley, J. F.
Cohrs, C. H.	Neil, W. G.
Casey, Elizabeth Mrs.	Nicholas, John
Cantrel, Thompson	Proctor, S. R. Mrs.
Clem, John	Presnell, Harrison
Corn, H. P.	Patty, R. W. Rev.
Dover, Tepton	Quinn, Joseph
Davis, John	Rickman, M.
Davis, G. W.	Rendalls, John
Dover, John	Reed, Joseph
Eakin, Lizzie Miss	Rice, R. Miss
Earwood, Henry	Rice, Wm.
Freelin, Mandy Miss	Seay, Rudisel
Farrar, C. D.	Sawyers, I. B.
Fuyley, Silas	Stroup, Joseph
Freeman, Peter	Smith, Amos
Felmont, O. H.	Scarbora, W. A.
Fulbright, Jacob 2	Thomas, W. H.
Freeman, W. G.	Taylor, M. P.
Foster, B. F.	Thrash, John
Frady, Emeline Mrs.	Vandiver, J.
Gryden, John	Wilson C. S.
Garmon, Dovey	Winston, Calvin
Garmon, W. H.	Wolf, J. J.
Gay, Y. L. Rev. 2	Wilson, Hardtine
Glaube, Ann	West, E. Mrs.
Gray, Nancy	Wilson Symanthe Mrs.
Garenflo, J. F.	Winston, E. A.
Goldsmith, H. M.	Wright, Mary Mrs.
	Watkins, Thomas H. 2

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VAN E,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON

vs.

JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.

Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1854.

J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.

J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Valuable

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, I will sell on the 28th of July, instant, to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on a credit of one, two and three years, the whole of the

Davidson's River Iron Manufacturing Establishment,

ON DAVIDSON'S RIVER, about one mile from its mouth, and 20 miles from Hendersonville, and 30 from Asheville, consisting of a

New Iron Forge, Saw and Grist Mills,

containing about TWO THOUSAND ACRES of Land, and including an inexhaustable Iron Ore Bank, and a Quarry of excellent Lime Rock about one mile from the Forge.

The water power connected with the above property cannot be surpassed in the world, and the whole is situated immediately in the French Broad Valley, and surrounded by a body of the best Farming Lands in Western North Carolina. Capitalists wishing to invest money in property of this kind, in the

HEALTHIEST COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE,

will do well not to let this opportunity pass, as it will be some time before such another is offered.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds in equal installments, bearing interest from date, with approved security, and the title will be withheld until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

WM. BRYSON,

Commissioner.

July 6, 1854. tds.

July 1st, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Ripley, Duncan & Co., Partners in running a Stage Line from Greenville, Tenn., to Asheville, N. C., is this day at an end. All debts due by the firm on said line, will be presented to V. Ripley, who is authorised to settle the same; and all debts due said firm will be paid to him.

V. RIPLEY,
J. G. DUNCAN,
A. B. CHUNN.

THE STAGE LINE

Running from Asheville, N. C., to Greeneville, Tenn., via Warm Springs, will from this day be run by

V. RIPLEY.

July 1st, 1854.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

BAXTER & SILER,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22, 1853.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MORGANTON, N. C.

May 5, 1853. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH. }

Sept. 29, '53.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

$350 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been Represented to me that JAMES SHELTON (son of Roderick) and TILMAN LANDERS, both late of the County of Madison, stand charged with the murder of Drury Norton in said County; and that the said James Shelton and the said Tilman Landers have fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the aforesaid James Shelton and Tilman Landers may be apprehended and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of *Two Hundred Dollars* for the arrest and delivery of the said James Shelton to the Sheriff of Madison County and *One Hundred and fifth Dollars* for the arrest and delivery of the said Tilman Landers to the Sheriff of the same County.

DESCRIPTION:

James Shelton is described to be 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 33 years of age; weighs about 160 pounds. Has sandy colored hair and usually wears dark whiskers; complexion rather fair and face marked by the burning of powder.

Tilman Landers is described to be about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 25 years of age and weighs upwards of 150 pounds; has light red hair, fair complexion, and when spoken to has a down cast look.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] at the City of Raleigh, this June the 6th, A. D., 1854.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor:

SAM'L F. ADAMS, jr., *Private Secretary.*

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

ON THE 2ND DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, AT the Court House in Morganton, we shall proceed to let out to the lowest bidder, the contract for building a Bridge across the Catawba River at or near McDowell's Ford. The plan and specifications will be made known on that day; or can previously be examined by application to Mr. Sudderth, one of the Bridge Commissioners residing in Morganton. Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C. 22d June, 1854—tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of POLLY W. ALEXANDER are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Osborn; where I will be found at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call.

W. J. ALEXANDER, *Adm.*

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Asheville Livery and Sale Stable.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the large Brick Stable formerly attached to the Eagle Hotel, will keep on hand several

ACCOMMODATION HACKS, BUGGIES, AND EXTRA HORSES.

He has the best Ostler in the country.

He will also sell stock, horses and mules, on commission. Persons living at a distance in the country would do well (if they have stock to sell) to place them in his stable, it being the most public place in town. He has also grass lots for tired or sick horses. Charges shall be reasonable.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the subscriber would say to his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is much better prepared to accommodate than heretofore.

He may be found at all times at the Eagle Hotel, or at his office second door below the Post Office, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Persons at a distance desiring accommodations may rely on their communications meeting with prompt attention.

May 11 1854. A. PORTER.

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

ANDREW HEMPHILL, ADM'R.

vs.

THOMAS L. HEMPHILL, AND OTHERS.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Andrew M. Hemphill, Benjamin C. Hemphill, and James Morris and wife Elizabeth, are non-residents of this State and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of McDowell, at the Court House in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1854, then and there to answer plead or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro-confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, clerk of said court at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1854, and in the 78th year of our Independence.

A. M. FINLEY, CL'K.

June, 15th. 6w.

SULPHUR SPRING,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

William L. Henry having become sole proprietor of this well known watering place, takes this method of announcing to the public, that the House will be open for the reception of visitors the 1st day of June next. Having fitted up the house and furnished with new and elegant furniture, and having provided himself with polite and accommodating servants, he hopes by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his guests to give general satisfaction His table shall be furnished with the very best the country affords.—While his stables are large and commodious, will be supplied with grain and provender and attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers. A first rate band of music will be in attendance all the time. In short no pains or expense will be spared to render's sojourn at the springs pleasant and agreeable, and the proprietor hopes by unremitting attention to the comfort of his guests to secure a continuation of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the springs; assuring all who may visit the Springs for health or pleasure that they will find the accommodations at least equal to what it has heretofore been.

He deems it unnecessary to say anything in regard to the Medicinal qualities of the Sulphur Springs, as they have been so long and so favorably known, and their healing virtues tested by hundreds and thousands who have visited them in years past.

A comfortable hack with safe horses and an experienced driver, will run daily between the Springs and Asheville, affording those who may arrive at Asheville by stage a certain means of going and returning from the Spring at pleasure.

WILLIAM L. HENRY.

June 1, 1854. 1m.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper, Asheville 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, de lains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c.. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, *Who can sell the cheapest?* This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHI G.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handk'fs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c.

We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage.

Asheville, April 13, 1854.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.

H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpe bags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2. 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candles, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Re-Opening of Big Ivy ACADEMY.

MRS. EMILY BAGOT FOULDS, grateful for the extensive patronage already received, will (should no unforeseen circumstances occur) resume her tuitionary labors at the Academy on Big Ivy on the 5th June, 1854.

Having for twelve years been a constant teacher in England, and presided over an Academy of 100 pupils, her services in this country are, as might be expected, fully appreciated by all who know her.

The Branches taught at her school will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition and Elocution.

MR. FOULDS purposes, at leisure hours, teaching a few of the best grammar scholars Phonography, or the art of writing by sound.

Boarding at $1 per week at respectable and established houses.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON
vs.
JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.
Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, Joseph R. Howarth, is a non-resident of this State, therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next. Witness, Jas. Nichols, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1854. J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand, and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds, Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consumption. Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats, Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and Summer Drink, and General Purifier for the System, and a Gentle and Pleasant Purgative, it is superior to Blue Lick and Congress Water, Salts, or Seidlitz Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, Ky., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, — Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon—Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

DR. ROGERS'

Liverwort & Tar,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION.

LOOK AT ITS

Unparalelled Success!

The above distinguished Cough Medicine is carrying all before it in Lung Complaints. In all sections of the country it is constantly performing Cures which astonish even Physicians themselves. Look at the high character and standing of the names which vouch for its unrivalled healing power. H. Cox, M. D., late Professor in the Medical College at Cincinnati; W. J. Richards, M. D; Hon. Judge Morse; Hon. Judge Wm. Burke, for more than 20 years Post Master of Cincinnati; R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn., John A. Collins, Esq., Proprietor of the Temp. Organ and General Agent of the Grand Division of the sons of temperance of Ohio, Wm. H. Levison, Esq., Editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus at N. Y., Thos. C. Faulder, Esq., of Albany; Rev. H. Wiseman, Rev. R. Hoyt, N. Y. City; and we could name hundreds, aye thousands of others who testify from personal experience, that it has cured them and their friends in some cases after all other remedies had failed. Such men never make such statements unless convinced of their truth beyond the possibility of a doubt. Read a few of the letters.

Extract from a letter from F. E. Cory, to H. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 137 Second street, New York.

SPARTA, June 30, 1849.

Dear Friend Stewart.—I have been home now just two months. When I last saw you I had but little hopes of ever getting any better. But I have now the pleasure of thanking you for recommending me to take Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. I got a dozen bottles of it and took home with me, determined to make a fair trial of it, as I had done with everything else. I had only taken four bottles of it, and I must say it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. On my first taking it, it increased the expectoration, and raised a great deal of bloody matter from my Lungs. But that has now ceased, and so has my cough, nearly. I cough but little now, and expect soon to be entirely free from it. I consider it an invaluable medicine, and shall recommend it to all who are afflicted with a Cough or Diseased Lungs.

* * * * * * *

I let a young lady who had the Consumption, and had bled a good deal from the Lungs, and doctored several months with our Physician, but grew worse, have one bottle of it, and it cured her. It acted almost miraculously in her case.

Your sincere friend F. M. CORY.

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS CURED!

☞SEE HOW PROMPTLY IT ACTS!☜

Statement of Mr. A. Lang Barker. No. 388 Pearl street, N. Y.—A few days before last Christmas I was taken unwell, and soon commenced bleeding freely at the Lungs. I called in a Homœpathic Physician, but his medicine did not seem to help me. I read your advertisement, and thought I would try Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. Before I had taken up the third bottle, my bleeding had stopped, my Cough was gone, and I felt well as usual. My health is now good. I consider it a most excellent medicine, and cordially recommend it to my friends [This statement was made to the Proprietors, March 12th, 1850.]

CIRCULARS, &C.

As no ordinary sized advertisement can fully explain the nature and merits of this article, the Proprietors have published a new Circular, giving the history of this Medicine; the description, nature, &c., of its principal ingredients; the effect they are designed to have upon the Lungs and Liver, and a copious reference to the persons, who have been cured by it—giving their names and residences even to the street and the number.—Those who are troubled with a Cough, or whose Lungs are in the least affected, are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one of these Pamphlets. It can be had gratis, and will well repay a perusal.

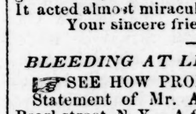
SCOVIL & MEAD.

111 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Wholesale General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordtan; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. June 8.

Look Here, Gentlemen.



WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6. 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854, with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

———— Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

————Professor of Music.

MRS. M. A. HILLIARD, Assistant in Music.

MISS MARY BOYD, Assistant in Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extras* though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, *to all holders of scholarships or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years $40.00; for 10 years, $60.00; for 20 years $100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30.00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13.00, $17.00, $21.00, $25.00 and $30.00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30.00, and Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, each $20.00; to which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10.00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2;00, and for the use of Guitar of $1,00 Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2,00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1,50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one-third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months, at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
R. B. VANCE, Sec'y.

Jnne, 1st 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.